

MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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The Position of the South.
It appears to us that sufficient importance has not been given to the announcement made by the Confederate Congress in their recent address to the world. The Abolition papers declare the South will listen to no terms that do not involve the complete recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but half a dozen of these journals published the address referred to? We believe not. And have even our own readers marked with care the following significant paragraph in that document? It says:

"FORBEAR AGGRESSION UPON US, AND THE WAR IS AT AN END. IF THERE BE QUESTIONS WHICH REQUIRE ADJUSTMENT BY NEGOTIATION, WE HAVE EVER BEEN WILLING, AND ARE STILL WILLING, TO ENTER INTO COMMUNICATION WITH OUR ADVERSARIES IN A SPIRIT OF PEACE, OF EQUITY AND OF MANLY FRANKNESS. STRONG IN THE PERSEVERANCE OF THE JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE, IN THE MANLY DEVOTION OF OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERS, AND OF THE WHOLE BODY OF OUR PEOPLE, AND, ABOVE ALL, IN THE GRACIOUS PROTECTION OF HEAVEN, WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO AVOW A SINCERE DESIRE FOR PEACE ON TERMS CONSISTENT WITH OUR HONOR AND THE PERMANENT SECURITY OF OUR RIGHTS."

No man with a particle of reason or fairness in his composition can refuse to comply with the above. The offer is frank and manly made, and even the most mistaken northerner cannot for a moment suppose that it is the offering of fear or cowardice. In the darkest days of the South they disdained to make such a proposition as the above, fearing that a wrong construction might be put upon it. But their condition is different now, and it becomes the North, if there be one particle of manliness among us, to meet the offer in the same spirit in which it is made. It is gratifying to know that even one Republican paper is disposed to speak of this Confederate address in respectable terms. The Boston *Traveler*, of a late date, says:

"Both sections of the country begin to see that in thus rushing into war, they failed to obey the scriptural injunction to count the cost, and they each undertook a work which was beyond their power to accomplish."

"There is a manifest change in the opinions and feelings of the people both at the South and the North, as is evinced in conversation, in letters, in the press and in the spirit of public documents and political addresses. We look upon this as a decided favorable omen, and anticipate that our difficulties will be so far settled that hostilities will cease possibly before the first of January, and at the farthest before the commencement of the planting season next spring."

"The manifesto of the rebel Congress, which we publish to day, is a document much less arrogant and defiant than any thing which has yet come from that quarter, and though some may think it is dictated by mere policy, yet it must be remembered that it is even so, they have never stooped to policy before. It is manifestly an overture for peace, on any terms except those of unconditional surrender and submission, which last can hardly be expected of any people or armies that have evinced so much valor and made so many sacrifices in war."

"These words evince a sign of returning reason, and we trust such sentiments will spread.—*Day Book*.

"Has it ever occurred to the laboring classes what would be the effect of abolitionism, upon their interests and status in society?—Once set free the negroes of the South, and of course our country would be flooded with immigration to the free States. They would naturally desire to be among their friends.—It would be here, they would conclude, they could most readily obtain protection and advancement. They would undoubtedly come in competition with the laboring white man—the American, Irish, and German citizen—the poor man. They would work for lower wages, and would therefore reduce the price of the white man's labor. Soon the poor white man, as a laborer, would be confounded with the negro, socially, morally, and as working men. The property holders would begin to speak of the free negro and poor white man as equals. Whether the working man ever loves himself so much as to meet the negro on equal terms, makes but little difference practically. Just as soon as the black labor comes in competition with white, capital will place them on equality. Under the present policy of the party in power, a few years will place the poor in complete servitude, and a commingling of the races will be the inevitable result—miscegenation a reality. Whether American citizens will tamely submit to tyranny and degradation, will be decided by next November.—*The Constitution*.

A Grade 500,000 Poor Men.
Republicans as well as Democrats, regard and speak of Lincoln's Draft Proclamation for 500,000 more, as a grab after poor men. And they may well say so, for it is not expected, nor was it intended to catch the rich who, if drafted, can readily give \$1,500 or \$2,000 for substitutes, while the poor man, however good his character, or numerous his friends, has no chance of escape. Lincoln and his cabinet having influenced Congress to strike out the \$300 commutation provision. If the substitute clause had also been done away, then the rich and poor able bodied men between 20 and 45, would have fared alike; but Lincoln & Co., don't want that. Their doctrine is that all the fighting should be done by the poor men, just as if the life of a poor man is not so sacred and valuable to himself, his father, mother, children, brothers, sisters and friends, as the rich man's is to him and his!

The Administration is opposed to involuntary servitude for the negroes in the South, but it has no hesitation in conscripting all the white men of the North for involuntary or forced service in the army.—Compulsion for the white, but no compulsion for the negro, is its motto.

A number of loyal men were discussing the fact of the Lord being on the side of the North in this war, when an old *Saint* remarked: "If the Lord is on our side I'll be d—d if it ain't time he was showing his hand!"

It is an old proverb that 'boys will be boys.' What a pity isn't equally true that men will be men!

The Execution at Henderson.

Some time since Gen. Burbridge, commanding the district, issued an order that for every Union citizen shot by guerrillas two of the rebel prisoners in our hands should be put to death. The killing of Poole is too fresh in the minds of our readers to need repetition here. Jno. P. Powell and William Thompson, belonging to the rebel army, were selected and sent to Henderson to be shot in retaliation for the killing of Poole. These men have only been about six weeks in the rebel service and are from Davies county, Ky. They are young men, Powell, about 23 and Thompson between 18 and 20 of age. These men were publicly executed at Henderson on Friday morning in obedience to the order of Gen. Burbridge. We have been unable to learn of the details of the execution.

Saturday the commander of the rebel forces sent the following order to the citizens of Henderson:

HEADQUARTERS STYERT AND SOYER'S
CONFEDERATE REGIMENT, July 23d.
To the Citizens of Henderson.

On yesterday to Confederate soldiers were shot to death in the streets of your city. They died instantly. They condemned their entire command condemned, as earnestly as any citizen of Kentucky, the wounding of Mr. James E. Rankin and the plundering in your city. But they are gone, and their murder is another crime added to the damnable catalogue of the despotism that rules you. We are Confederate soldiers.—We fight for the liberties of our slaves and our country. We have not made, nor will we make, war upon citizens and women. Let not your people be excited by any further apprehension that we will disturb the peace of your community by the arrest of Union men, or any interference with them, unless they place themselves in the attitude of opponents. Such conduct would be cowardly and we scorn it. We are in arms to meet battle with soldiers—not to tyrannize over citizens and frighten women and children. We move with our lives in our hands. We are fighting not for booty, but for liberty; to disintegrate our loved Southern land from the horrible despotism under which it has labored and suffered so much. We know our duty, and will do it as soldiers and men even if what are denominated 'Southern sympathizers' be arrested by the tyrants that lord over you. We would score to retaliation by arresting Union men who had not complicity in the matter, but our retaliation will be upon soldiers. Let not the non-combatants of your community be further exasperated by any fear that we will disturb them all Union men who may have left home on our account may safely return. In war soldiers should do the fighting.

The brave sons of our beloved land, so far have triumphantly resisted the cruel crusade of Northern vandals; and we trust in God that—our "Dixie"—may soon stand forth before the world a reorganized Republic—the grave of patriots and home of freedom.

"There is a manifest change in the opinions and feelings of the people both at the South and the North, as is evinced in conversation, in letters, in the press and in the spirit of public documents and political addresses. We look upon this as a decided favorable omen, and anticipate that our difficulties will be so far settled that hostilities will cease possibly before the first of January, and at the farthest before the commencement of the planting season next spring."

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The Oak of the Forest.

Thou oak of the forest! whose dark branches

sway

O'er the wild lonely paths of my weed-tangled

way;

Proud oak of the forest! O hear me complain,

That the journey of life is a journey of pain.

Where the pilgrim of sadness his hard burthen

hears,

Where the fond child of sentiment hope and do

ments;

Where pleasures, succeeded full soon by disgust,

Remind us that man is but hair of the dust!

Ah! woud't that like theo I might safely defy

All the tempests that sweep o'er the world's fickle

sky;

Ah! world that like I could calmly behold

The munderous whirlwind its terrors unfold.

For thou, with thy brethren, wilt florishing

grow,

When this bosom is cold, and this head is laid

low;

In the fresh gale of spring shall thy green honors

wave.

When I shall be dust in the moulderling grave,

Each summer that comes will thy foliage restore,

When I shall be withered to flourish no more;

But hold! there hope, there is comfort for me,

Mid the darkness of sorrow, rich dawning I see.

O world! where the weary shall endlessly rest,

No longer by power or fortune opprest;

O realm! where my spirit shall joyously soar,

When the oak of the forest shall florish no more!

SCRAPPS OF SCIENCE.—One of the most wonderful achievements of astronomy is the weighing of the bodies comprising the solar system. The mass of the sun is 259, 551 times greater than that of the earth and moon, and 760 times greater than the united masses of all the planets.

The circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles. A train traveling incessantly night and day, at the rate of 25 miles an hour, would require six weeks to go around it.—A tunnel through the earth from England to New Zealand, would be nearly 9,000 miles long.

The barking of dogs as an acquired hereditary instinct, supposed to have originated in an attempt to imitate the human voice. Wild dogs, and domestic breeds which have become wild, never bark but only howl. Cats, which so disturb the inhabitants of civilized countries by their midnight caterwauls, are in their wild state in South America, quite silent.

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From the Bangor (Me.) Democrat.

Stealing the Statue of Washington.

During the late raid of General Hunter in the Virginia Valley, the bronze statue of Washington, erected in 1783, the first ever cast of the Father of his Country, was stolen from Lexington, and in a broken form was transported to Wheeling. The tablet was broken in three pieces. It bore the inscription:

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and uniting both forces sent the following order to the citizens of Henderson:

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damnable catalogue of the despotism that rules you. We are Confederate soldiers.—

We fight for the liberties of our slaves and our country. We have not made, nor will we make, war upon citizens and women.

Let not your people be excited by any further apprehension that we will disturb them all Union men who may have left home on our account may safely return. In war soldiers should do the fighting.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his war

against a foreign enemy, received the cen-

sure of all historians for enriching France with works of art, taken from the palaces and the cities he had conquered; but Napoleon never removed a statue erected by a grateful people to any of their illustrious dead. That act of utter infamy is reserved for an American general in this noon

of the nineteenth century. The State of Virginia had erected this statue to her son, whom she gave to the Revolution which gave birth to the Republic. She had selected the spot for its erection where her State Military Academy was placed, to the end that her son might draw inspiration from his wisdom and patriotism from his virtues. The Military Academy was given to the torch and was buried to the ground.

The statue of Washington was taken from its pedestal and feloniously carried away, as no doubt would have been his bones had they been buried there. This was done by the command of an officer bearing a commission in the service of the Republic Washington had formed. Although the statue was erected by the commonwealth which gave Washington birth, and which he so loved, to perpetuate her pride in her noblest son, in whose bosom his ashes slept, yet she gladly hailed him as the Father of her Country, and the people of every State in the Confederacy called him by that proud title. The stealing of the statue was an act of vandalism without earthly excuse it is a theft that nothing can palliate—disgraceful to the sage, and doubly so to the country which will suffer such a sacrifice to go unwhipped of justice. It will give the author of the theft a name, and it will, in history, associate itself with Washington, but like that of the youth who, for the sake of an infamous immortality, fired the Ephesian Temple, it is such a fame that good men would shrink from enjoying. In the world's history it is without a parallel, and our hope is that it may remain so.

Some have the folly to be ridiculous; some have the vanity to be ridiculous; some have the imprudence to be ridiculous; very few have the courage to be ridiculous.

What is most appropriate to doctor's house? Blue-pill-ars in front.

The highest market rates now are the Confed.-rates.

We learn from the Evansville Times that matters at Henderson Saturday wore a more gloomy aspect than at any previous time. Colonel Sypert, commander of the rebel forces, came into town under a flag of truce for the purpose of convincing the Federal officers that he and his command, as he has two sons and one of them is in the service, does that exempt the remaining one?

By throwing the necessary light on this subject we will greatly oblige.

ANSWER.—The sections referred to by "A SubSCRIBER" has been repeated. Under the new law, there is no exemption for "the Only Son;" nor for the son at home, when a widow has but two, and one of them is in the army. The new conscription law looks the "last man," though he is the only support of a widowed mother, or of dependent brothers and sisters.

The defeat of Butler, as is well said by a radical paper, is always a great disaster. Certainly, for it falls upon some unoffending department of civilians, women and children, out of whom he takes revenge.

The Little Ones.—Do you every think how much work a child does in a day? How from sunrise to sunset the dear little feet patter around, to us, as aimlessly.

Climbing up here, and kneeling down there running to another place, but never still—Twisting and turning, rolling, reaching, and doubling, as if testing every bone and muscle for future uses. It is very curious to watch it. One who does may understand the deep breathing of the rosy little sleeper, as with one arm tossed over its little curly head, it prepares for the next day's gymnastics. Tireless through the day till that time comes, as the the maternal love that so patiently accommodates itself, hour after hour, to its thousand wants and caprices, real or

THE BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - AUG. 4

57 Gold closed in New York Tuesday, at \$260.

The Herald's Washington special says a strong effort is making by Republican politicians to induce the Administration to give McClellan the command of the defenses of Washington.

The German Catholic Church at Joliet, Ill., was struck by lightning on the 31st inst., during service. Five persons were instantly killed and fourteen severely injured, three of whom have since died.

We notice that some of the loyal newspapers deny that Greely is acting under authority in his negotiations with the Rebel Commissioners at Niagara. We would remind all such that Horace is Lincoln's man, and not vice versa. This will also be a sufficient reply to the poetic induction:

"Good morning Horace Greely,
Does your mamma know you're out?"

Affairs at Petersburg.

The result of General Grant's mining operations and assault at Petersburg, is a bloody repulse. We assume, of course, that the main way is to look the facts square in the face, instead of trying to cover them up by falsehood. The consolation gained by pretending that disaster is victory, is short-lived, and is dearly purchased by the neglect of the means necessary to retrieve the disaster. Our troops were hurled upon the inner line of intrenchments as strong as the one that had been mined at one point. The black troops appear to have been sent on an impossible attempt. It was a butchery to no purpose.

It is to be hoped that General Grant will find some way of operating with less sacrifice of his men. That rate of expenditure of this precious material which might not be fatal in final success in such a disparity of forces as at Vicksburg, will not do when he is contending with Lee's army. The country can furnish the men to put down this rebellion, but it is time to bring military skill into play, instead of blind slaughter. And it is believed to be possible to military genius to bring Lee's army to battle on fair terms, instead of drawing it to its strongest and best prepared position, when it covers all its communications, while we uncover the whole North.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Our Sherman's Army Correspondence,

The letters from Sherman's army which fill our first page this morning, will be found highly interesting. One of them contains the only intelligible account we have seen of the fight between Sprague's brigade and Wheeler's division at Decatur, on the day of the desperate battle of the left wing.—We have endeavored to erase from our correspondence all items of contraband information and have omitted some things our readers would find satisfaction in knowing. The recent movement of Sherman's army seems to have been from the left toward the right, and we understand him to be operating on the west, rather than the east of city. The rebel dispatches admit that our rebels are thrown into the city. We have lost in front of Atlanta ten cannon, and five thousand and two hundred and fifty men. The rebels lost three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five; in prisoners, three thousand two hundred. Our troops have buried three thousand two hundred and fifty-five rebels. Their wounded can not number less than fifteen thousand; making the total rebel loss since Hood assumed command more than twenty thousand which we have reason to believe, is only one third of his command.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Afraid of a Flank Movement.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Chambersburg, Pa., respecting the negro stampede from that neighborhood, through fear of the approach of the rebels, says:

"I met an old man yesterday, the fortunate possessor of an old rickety wagon and horse his available property consisting of a bundle and two tin pails, making extraordinary exertions to outrun his brethren on the road. Standing up, he was administering the most severe blows upon his poor heart with an old rope. Altogether he would have made a fit character for the pen of a Dickens. On my remonstrating with him for his cruelty and unkindness for flight, telling him that the were yet thirty miles in his rear, he replied 'ree, sah! yes, sah! but I'm afraid of the flank movement!' He is, doubtless, ere this, at Harrisburg, safe from the flank movement."

COAL ONE FOR WOUNDS.—An Assistant Surgeon, writing from Gettysburg, says that what water to a wound in an inflamed state, coal oil in an evaporating state—it dries the skin, expels vermin, sweetens the wound, and promotes a healthy granulation. He states that he has seen patients, whose wounds have been dressed with it, sleep before he was through with the third.—This is a remedy easily applied in our hospitals. If it serves to keep away flies, it will odd materially to the comfort of General Braddock.—Louisville Democrat.

Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.

Copy of Official Statement of Losses, as Published by Order of General Sherman, Near Atlanta, July 26, 1864:

Total loss of Federals, July 30th, 1,750

Rebel dead counted and buried, July 20th 1,118

Rebel dead counted and buried, July 22nd 2,142

Rebel dead in front of 16th Corps not in our hands 700

Rebel colors captured, July 20th 7

Rebel colors captured, July 22nd 18

Rebel prisoners captured 3,200

Federal loss, all told, July 22 3,500

Federal loss of cannon, pieces, 10

Total Federal loss 5,250

Total Federal loss of artillery pieces 10

Total rebel loss in killed 3,955

Total rebel loss in prisoners 3,290

Total rebel loss in colors 25

Number of rebels wounded unknown.

SILVER PLATED WARE—CASTORS,

SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY,

etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES

dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

The Fight at Petersburg.
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 30.—9 P. M.—After the explosion, at an early hour this morning, everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters seemed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry. The programme was as follows: The mine was to be exploded at 3 A. M. and the batteries open at once along the entire line. Immediately after the explosion the 9th Corps was to charge, supported by the 18th and Ayers' division of the 5th Corps, and the 3d Division of the 2d Corps. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse giving out twice. The explosion finally took place at precisely forty minutes past 4; the roar of artillery which immediately followed was almost deafening. At 5 30 the charge was made, and the fort, with a part of the line on each side, was carried in a most brilliant style. The 2d Division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time the colored division under command of Brig. Gen. White was pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest. The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire which checked them, and although quite a number kept on advancing the greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part of them taking refuge in the fort, and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible.

They were rallied, and again pushed forward but without success, the greater part of their officers being killed or wounded. During this time they seemed to be without any one to manage them and finally they fell back to the rear out of the range of the enemy's canister and musketry which were plowing through their ranks. Their losses are very heavy particularly in officers, as will be seen by the following figures: 23d U. S., colored, 16 officers killed, and wounded, 400 men, including the missing; 28th U. S., colored, 11 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing; 27th U. S., colored, 6 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing; 29th U. S., colored, 8 officers and about 375 men killed, wounded, and missing; 31st U. S., colored, 7 officers and about 200 men killed, wounded, and missing; 43d U. S., colored, 6 officers and a large number of men killed, wounded, and missing; 39th U. S., colored, several officers and about 250 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

J. B. HOOD, General.
THE PRESS DISPATCHES.

ATLANTA, July 22.—About two o'clock this afternoon the enemy attacked our left, under Gen. Stewart, with great vigor.—They were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge.

Among the killed is Gen. McPherson, who was shot through the heart; Brig.-Gen. A. Smith and (the Yankee) Gen. Hood.—Gen. Gresham lost a leg.

Our troops left their breastworks and charged with great rapidity, driving the enemy from two lines of intrenchments and inflicting great slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and 22 pieces of artillery.

General Hardee having passed around the enemy's flank, is now in their rear, doing great execution.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, July 23d.—Gen. Wheeler, last evening, attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back, capturing 500 wagons, with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing.

There was very little fighting after dark yesterday.

Two thousand prisoners, including seventy-five commissioned officers, 25 pieces of artillery and seven stands of colors have been brought in.

The losses on either side are not yet known. Ours were severe in officers.

Comparative quiet reigns this morning. There is some little skirmishing on our left.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 25th.

The news of the victory at Atlanta, which the telegraph brought to Richmond on last Saturday delighted the public as much as any that has been received during the war; it caused a general joy throughout the city, and will carry the same to all quarters of the country. Gen. Hood has signalized his acceptance of the Army of Tennessee, with a brilliant victory, and justified his selection by success, the highest evidence of its propriety. The tide has turned, the army has faced about, and the strategy of advance takes the place over that of retreat.

Light breaks from the only dark point in our lines. Atlanta is now felt to be safe and Georgia will soon be free from the foe. The central army of the Confederacy has recovered its prestige and defeated the evil intent enemy.

From the Examiner of July 26.

The most important news we have is that contained in the following dispatch from General Hood.

ATLANTA, July 23, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

In the engagement yesterday we captured 18 stands of colors instead of 5, and 13 guns instead of 22, as previously reported. Brig. Gen. Mercer was not wounded.

All is quiet to-day, except a little picket firing and occasional shell thrown into the city.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From this it will be seen that the battle began under such favorable auspices on Friday, and continued so successfully, was not resumed on Saturday nor on Sunday. General Hood, in his first dispatch after the fight, was mistaken as to the number of cannon captured by our troops. This is a small matter. If he had killed McPherson, and driven Sherman across the Chattahoochee, we should have been content without taking a gun or a prisoner. As far as we are able to penetrate into the state of affairs, the chief fruits of Friday's operations are, we infer, that we prevented the enemy from enveloping Atlanta from the east. His position west and north of the town is unchanged, or, if changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city. It has been seen from the dispatch he throws shall into it. This is uncomfortable proximity, as the people of our sister city of Petersburg can testify.

REV. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.—This political person, who figured conspicuously a few weeks ago, as the temporary President of the Abolition Convention in Baltimore, wrote a letter in 1860, in which he altogether ignored party nominations, and flatly and squarely presented his nephew, John C. Breckinridge, (who had been defeated a short time previously as a candidate for the Presidency in 1861.)

When hypocritical persons abandon their sacred calling for politics, they are without doubt the most unblushing scoundrels that walk this earth.—Washington Union.

To MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.—To every gallon of mashed berries add a quart of boiling water; after it has stood 24 hours add 2 pounds of sugar. Cork tight; and by October a wine delicious to drink and remedial for bowel complaints, will be produced.

French China, Glass and Queen'sware.

A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices,

R. ALBERT'S

Model China Store, 2d Street.

REBEL REPORT FROM ATLANTA.
The Richmond Enquirer of Monday contains the following:

The glorious news from Northern Georgia absorbed the public attention on Saturday and yesterday; the city was lively with delightful excitement, and even the grim savans, who affect to see an almost interminable war, grew buoyant with hope. The fate of Sherman, and the war, was liberally discussed, and it was generally accepted that should the effect of Hood's initiatory engagements be sustained and culminate in a decisive victory, no fears, not even doubts, need be entertained as to the result of the campaign in Virginia. Grant, having expended the force of numbers at his command in vain, strategic force may then be employed by him to about the same purpose. The following is the official dispatch of Gen. Hood:

ATLANTA, July 22—10:40 P. M.
Hon. Secretary of War:

To the teachers of the Common Schools of Louisville, I can only give my own experience. I am fifty years of age, and have spent forty-five years of that time in the schoolroom; was educated at the University of Virginia, and at the best preparatory schools in that vicinity. I have been teaching in Maysville since 1832, and in connection with the Maysville Seminary, as Principal, since June, 1835. Our school has always had two departments, male and female, in separate rooms, but so located that each is under the immediate supervision of the Principal. The ages of the pupils range from twelve to twenty-five. Males and females recite in the same classes, but have their appropriate seats separate from each other; in this way a wholesome spirit of emulation is awakened, which is never lost in a purely male or female school. But the most important feature is the moral influence which exerts over the sexes. Associated together as they are from day to day in the same scholastic exercises, they are brought to look upon each other as members of the same family, engaged in the same great work of mental and moral improvement. In a period of thirty years, with a school varying from eighty to one hundred pupils, about an equal number of each sex, I have not yet observed any ill consequences resulting from their association, but have, from year to year, become more fully convinced that no plan is so well calculated to secure correct habits of study, proper discipline, refined manners, and good morals. Such is brief my own experience on the subject.

I am, with great respect,
Yours truly,
W. W. RICHARDSON.

What the Negro Troops are for.

KENTUCKY, June 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

My dear Sir—Thinking that a brief note occasionally from a resident of this region to the organ of conservative opinion in the North may be of some use, I venture again to trouble you.

The black cloud that has been gathered in the South, and has caused such desolation there, is gradually coming nearer to its destined position, and will presently envelop in darkness the whole land, unless the people of the North awake in time from their foolish dream of conquest, spoilation, and sectional aggrandizement. The negro army of the West, whose headquarters were first, I believe, at Memphis, then at Paducah, have now been just removed to Louisville. By plunder, insult and outrage, Paducah, the most flourishing town in Western Kentucky, has been rendered uninhabitable by the people, and indeed a large portion of the place has been wantonly destroyed. Now we suppose the same deluge is to be poured upon Louisville, Lexington, and all the remainder of the State. You bear much more frequently now than ever before of garrison outposts in this State. Most of these men are persons, heretofore loyal, who, robbed and plundered of all their means of subsistence, their lives threatened, and their families insulted by these black barbarians, under the command of more infamous black men, take to this course under mingled feelings of revenge and despair.

Have the Northern people yet surmised the purpose of the Negro army? Have they utterly forgotten that the interests and the liberties of the whole people of this country are bound up together? The negro army was not intended to fight the Confederates.

That class of troops has been kept hitherto just near enough to actual war to accustom them to bloodshed and cruelty, while as far as practicable, they are covered by the white troops from actual danger.

It is apparent now that mingled patriotism and lust of power have thoroughly demonized the abolition party. Their plan obviously is, to precipitate upon the South, by successive insurrections, all the fighting material of the white population who are not abolitionists, and sacrifice them there; while the negro army, as a Janizary corps, is to be employed in the Northern and Middle States to coerce passive obedience.

I believe that these infamous men enter-

tain very little thought of subjugating the South; but they are insanely joyous at the prospect of subjugating all that portion of the Union which is not now in rebellion.—By continuing the contest, upon the policy lately adopted, they expect so to impair the strength of the loyal states, outside of the Abolition party, which takes precious care of itself, that the people will be more easily submissive to a rule enforced by their array of black savages.

The Conservatives committed a fatal mistake, when, after the civic victory of 1862, they neglected to appeal with all the authority of the State governments and with the prestige of that great victory, to the army, to stand firm in the defense of the Constitution against every assault.

Is it impossible to awaken the Northern people to a sense of the real situation of affairs?

The trials are around us here.

They will soon be stretched over the entire country, unless the people in those States not yet in actual military occupation arouse to the work before them, and vindicate once more the liberty of American citizens.

On this it will be seen that the battle

was fought in the city of Petersburg, and

the rebels were beaten. They will soon be stretched over the entire country, unless the people in those States not yet in actual military occupation arouse to the work before them, and vindicate once more the liberty of American citizens.

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THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 4 1864

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

We learn that Adjutant Joe Dudley of the Sixteenth Kentucky, was killed by a tree falling on him in Fulton county, Ga. Major White made a narrow escape at the same time.

Prayers for rain are offered in the Connecticut churches. This accounts for the drought.

Forty citizens of Dayville, Massachusetts spent our Sunday in mowing and husbanding the hay on the fields of a poor woman with six children, whose soldier husband is dying far away.

It is confidently believed that Governor Brough will give the Secretary of War permission to keep the National Guards as long as he pleases.

We learn that every photograph taken must hereafter have on it an Internal Revenue stamp.

GUERRILLAS IN SHELBY COUNTY.—We yesterday conversed with several persons from Shelby county, who state that certain proportions of that county are overrun with guerrillas. One gentleman from Shelbyville reported that a force of twenty were within a few miles of Shelbyville when he left, and that it was feared they would enter the place.—Louisville Democrat.

The Wheat Crop of Mr. J. S. Cheno-weth, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday night—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It will be remembered that his Barn, one of the finest in the State, was set on fire and destroyed about a year ago.

THE ELECTION.—The election passed off quietly. H. S. JEFFERSON was re-elected Sheriff by a large majority, and JOHN L. GRANT was elected Jailer. We are not able to give the Official Vote, as the officers will not meet to count the votes until some time to-day.

The rebel General Shelby has made a capture of part of the Tenth Illinois, 250 strong, in Arkansas.

The quota of New York under the last call for 500,000 men, is said to be 89,188 men.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is at loggerheads with the Government concerning hundred day troops.

A TERRIFIC SWARM OF LOCUSTS.—The Moniteur Algerian publishes the following letter from Dalmatia, in Algeria, containing an account of an invasion of locusts by which certain districts of the colony are now infested.

In this village the crop-devouring plague fell on us for ten consecutive days. During the first two the insects did little harm but on the third they arrived in such large quantities that all the fields were literally covered with them. The pairing took place the moment the insects alighted, which they did in such swarms that in certain places they lay to a thickness of five inches. Every means employed to drive them away proved without avail. The crops of cotton, potatoes and maize were all destroyed.

Utah is furnishing a supply of cotton for Brigham's cotton factory at Salt Lake City, and the news states that the reports from many quarters in the Territory are favorable to the growth of king cotton. One man in Washington County is raising fifteen acres this season.

The Mormons will be able to lay up a large stock of grain this year for future famines. The Deseret News, of July 4th, says the crops look well, promising good harvests everywhere.

From the Nashville Times, 14th inst.

Interesting from the Front.
An officer from the front informs us that the rebels at the front have fallen back within their outer line of fortifications around Atlanta. They extend three miles beyond the city, and have been made very strong. There are twenty thousand militia within the entrenchments; everybody able to bear arms having been pressed into service. Johnson will probably give battle there. The rebels are moving all their supplies from Atlanta to Augusta, showing that they expect to retreat.

The Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

Our readers will remember the great fire that occurred in Louisville several weeks ago, by which several millions of dollars of property was destroyed. The Journal of Friday, July 15th, contains a card from six well known firms in that city, the most reliable in Louisville, and heavy sufferers by the fire, returning thanks to the Louisville agent of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, for his promptness in adjusting their losses by the fire. The aggregate amount of their losses was \$5,714, which was on that day paid in full, without any deduction for interest. Such conduct is indeed praiseworthy, and will afford gratification to the many persons who have their property insured with the Company. It has an immense capital, not fictitious, but paid in, never fails to adjust its losses with the utmost promptness and fidelity, and with as little trouble as possible to policy holders. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public. Mr. SAMUEL C. PEARCE is the agent for Maysville, and those who are acquainted with his character as an attentive and trustworthy man of business will feel additional confidence in the Company of which he is the agent.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY 1864, MADE TO THE AUDITOR, STATE OF KENTUCKY.
The name of the Co. is, the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. Located—112 & 114 Broadway, New York.

NO CAPITAL STOCK.

Cash on hand,

\$101,188 50

Real Estate unencumbered

117,480 24

Bonds and Mortgages—first lien

279,430 00

Loans, on U. S. and other stocks, the market val. of which \$182,279 50,

96,400 00

Premium Notes, bearing interest,

825,477 50

Due from Agents and in course of transmission,

61,465 48

Assets:

Par value.

\$790,150

Market value.

\$827,782 25

45,000

53,300 00

22,400

872 00

Y. Central Park Loan

25,000

25,750 00

6 Bonds, Watertown and Rome R. R.

6,000

6,120 00

Interest accrued to Jan. 1st, 1864,

54,407 87

Deferred Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1. 1864,

112,147 51

Other property belonging to the Co.

2,075 84

LIABILITIES:

—\$2,705,666 74

No liabilities to Banks.

No Losses, adjusted and due.

Losses adjusted and not due,

" unadjusted,

Claims registered by the Co.,

Unpaid Dividends, Net Value,

Dividend interest unpaid, being uncalled for,

All other claims against the Co.,

STATE OF NEW YORK, I. S. S.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, of said City, President of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

being duly affirmed and WILLIAM H. BREED, of said City, Actuary of said Company, being

only sworn to, severally deposes and say each for himself says, that according to the best of

their knowledge and belief, the annexed statement, is correct and true; that the assets of said Com-

pany were at the start, two million, seven hundred and five thousand, six hundred

and sixty-six dollars, and were invested therein stated and true.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BREED, Actuary.

THOMAS T. SOMMERS, Notary Public.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, April 16th, 1864.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and

year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS,

Auditor.

O. 120.—Renewal.

This is to Certify, That THOS. J. THIROP, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, at Maysville, Mason County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 8, 1856; and it is having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company has collected a sum of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, this Agent, J. THIROP, has accordingly hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Maysville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE Fourth Session of my School will commence the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in the basement of the Methodist Church (South).

Term of Tuition \$1.50 per month.

July 28, 1864. MOLLIE E. GILPIN

Teachers' Meeting!

A MEETING OF THE TEACHERS OF MASON COUNTY will be held at the Court House in Maysville on the

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1864.

A full attendance is solicited, as there will be business to be transacted in which all are interested.

Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

August 4th, 1864-2w

TO THE PUBLIC!

ADAMS' EXPRESS

OUR EXPRESS FOR CINCINNATI

during low water is carried on the fine

Steamers

HIGHLAND CHIEF

and

NANNIE BYERS.

Accommodating messengers will be found on both boats. Bills are closed as follows:

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 o'clock P. M.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8.30 o'clock A. M.

This rule is positive, and will be strictly adhered to.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

A. M. JANUARY & SON, AGENTS.

Maysville, August 4th, 1864-1f

MAYSVILLE SEMINARY!

THE THIRTY FIRST YEAR, UNDER

the present Principal, will commence

September 5th, 1864.

W. W. RICHESON, Principal.

Maysville, Ky., August 4th, 1864.

Fruit Jars

O all kinds and Sizes, at

SEATON & BRODRICK'S.

Aug 4

Turnip Seed!

FOR SALE BY

SEATON & BRODRICK.

LONG GREEN CUCUMBER SEED,

At SEATON & BRODRICK'S

Drug Store.

Aug 4

LARD OIL and other kinds for Machinery,

Can be had at

SEATON & BRODRICK'S

Cor. 2nd & Court Sts.

Aug 4

Maysville Marble Works!

H. GILLMORE,

Market Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

ORDERS from Country solicited.—

Persons desiring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon.

[August 4th, 1864.]

Come down in the center,

That's what it means!

N. C.

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED

so as to give his undivided attention to the

Manufactory of every article connected with

SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a

splendid assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies'

Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake

and Sulky Harness; Wagons and Plow Gear;

DAY LILIES.

BY MARZET M'EWEN KIMBALL.

O summer day,
Delay! delay!
One wavering of thy brooding wing,
One stirring of the lazy wing,
And noon tide light and heat,
Will find my dewy shadow fair,
And burn the coolness from the grasses
That swathe my feet.
In rank and billowy masses;
And to this claustral twilight bring
The sun's profane glare.

O summer day,
Delay! delay!

Let naught hill and hare brown field
Parch in thy torrid ray,
So this dim nook he unrevealed,
Where I,
Deliciously concealed,

Among the lilies lie.

The delicate day lies!

The white and wonderful lilies!

My dark bant still is

The wildest birdling dare not sing,

Nor insect beat a gossamer wing,

Nor zephyr lift the lightest thing—

Here, where the lustrous lilies,

The clear, resplendent lilies

Pour out their heavenly-sweet perfume,

And with their snowiness.

In clusters chaote iliumme.

This dark recess.

Soft soothed silence, royal noon!

In this thy bant, emerald cel!

Forever dwell!

These flowers supernal ever shine,

Pure flamed, before thy virgin shrine!

Heron by one,

Tell o'er thy glistening, rural beads,—

A rosary strung on tangled weeds,

And blades and stems that intertwist,

The breath of lilies be thy prayers,

Sweet-odored, wafted murraines

Up through the morning incant airs,

And evening's pallid mist!

Art glittering stars shall o'er thee pass.

Deep-pillowed in the heavy grass;

These broad smooth lily leaves shall be

A glossy coverlet for thee;

The prayers and penance done,

O royal sun!

By day or night,

In dark or light,

They fragrant shrine shall be the same;

These slender tapers, lambent still,

Nor blazing sun, nor mildew chill,

Shall quench their alabaster flame.

A gleam, as of a crystal wand!

And day peers in curions face;

The jealous sunbeam stealing round

Doth wearily chase

The cool dash shadows on the ground.

The cloister walls no longer stand;

A garish glory fills the space,

And lights the fresh grass, loose and long,

While starled by the wild bird's song,

Soft-footed silence fills space;

But still serene the lilies shine

Pure-flamed before her naiad shrine!

Mr. Camp, becoming enthusiastic, and holding out his brawny hand, cried out, exultingly:

"What does that look like?"

"That," interposed Mr. Ames, with a penicular snuff of the nose—"that looks as though you were out of soap."

A precocious young man, blessed with the name of Isaac, says that if he is drafted, Abraham will be offering up Isaac as a sacrifice!

A rafter against marriage thinks that the creation of woman was simply the change of a bone in a man's side to a thorn.

What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the soul?

It is immaterial.

There are young women who lay their heads upon the bosom of one lover to gaze and wisk at another.

The very tears shed by humanity to-day may be in the golden clouds rainbows of tomorrow.

A friend of ours was traveling while afflicted with a very bad cough. He annoyed his fellow-travelers until one them remarked, in a tone of displeasure: "Sir, that is a very bad cough of yours!" "True, sir," replied our friend, "but you will excuse me—it is the best I've got!"

W. S. FRANK,
Attorney at Law,
COURT STREET,
Maysville, Ky.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

February 19th, 1864.

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and ad-
joining counties.

OFFICE—West-side of Court Street

Jan 15, 1864-1v

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

GEO. W. WROTN.

Homeopathic Physician,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Office at Mrs. Wrotn's.

[mar. 10]

W. J. ROSS. A. J. NEWELL. GEO. W. ROSS, JR.

ROSS & NEWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MAY 15, 1864-1v

H. C. LLOYD.

W. H. RICHARDSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
TEAS & TOBACCO,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,**

OPPOSITE GOONAN HOUSE,

MASSEY STREET, — MAYSVILLE, KY.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SUTTON ST., (opposite Lee House)

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Our personal attention will be given
to Receiving & Forwarding all Goods
consigned to our care.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same
manner, with reference to quality and quantity,
as if the parties purchasing were personally
present.

We have established ourselves for the
purpose of inducing Merchants to make their pur-
chases here instead of elsewhere; and as our
goods are bought direct from first hands in the
Eastern Market, by our Broker, we make this
proposition to Merchants:

That we will duplicate any bill bought
in Cincinnati, and if goods are not what
we represent them, they can be sent
back at our expense.

We have just received from the East
20 Hdbs. Choice new N. O. SUGAR;

10 " Prime " "

50 Hdbs. Lovering's REFINED SUGARS;

10 " Crushed do;

25 " Pulverized do;

15 " A. Coffee do;

54 Bags Choice Rio Coffee;

25 " Prime Rio Coffee;

35 Packages Golden Syrup, in Half Bbls.

and 10 gal. Kegs;

16 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses;

65 Packings Mackarel, in Bbls, Hf. Bbls,

Qu. Bbls. and Kits;

25 Hd. Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea;

5 " Black Tea;

20 Gross Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco;

Choice Smoking Tobacco, in Half Pound

and 5 Pound Packages;

50 Caddies Choice Chewing Tobacco;

20 Butts Chewing Tobacco;

50,000 Cigars, assorted brands;

75,000 White and Buff Envelopes;

Cap, Note and Letter Paper;

500 Boxes Sardines, halves and quarters;

35 Doz. Caviar and Spice Oysters, in 1 &

2 lbs. Cans;

15 Baskets Champagne Wine;

12 Boxes Native Wines;

Choice Old Bonbon Whisky, in

Barrels and Bottles;

Common Whisky;

French Brandy; Gin; Ginger Wine

Raisins; Figs; Almonds; Buckets, Tubs, in nests

Wrapping Paper; Fancy, Toilet and Bath Soaps;

Washtubs; Brooms; Cordage; Matches; Spices;

BLACKING, large and small; BLACKING

BRUSHES; FAUCETS; CINNAMON, ground

and in mats; CAPS; SHOT; LEAD;

EXT. LOGWOOD; STARCH;

GERMAN SOAP;

A large variety of CAP, NOTE & LETTER PA-
PER; ENVELOPES, buff and white; &c. &c.

In addition to the above, we offer induc-
ments to the trade in

W. L. & J. L. PEARCE,

Nos. 15 & 15 Sutton St., (opp. Lee House)

March 24, 1864. MAYSVILLE, KY.

Liquors!

RECTIFIED WHISKY sold at Cincinnati prices

GINGER WINE, GIN, BRANDY, and with a

superior lot of OLD BOURBON WHISKY

at all prices. Respectfully,

LLOYD & RICHARDSON.

Maysville, Ky., March 3, 1864.

NEW CHINA, GLASS
— AND —

Queensware House!!

R. ALBERT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER

Second Street,

One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE
AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

French and English China, Glass,

QUEEN'S WARE & FANCY GOODS,

in great variety, as Vases, Seats in China,

Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass,

Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Tea Sets, etc.

DINING AND TEA SETS,
of all qualities,

WHITE, ORNAMENTED AND FINE GILT.

Silver Plated and Britannia Tea Sets,

Casters, Etc.,

Plated Table Ware; Ivory, Bone and Wood

Handled Forks and Knives; Quizes; Tea Trays

and Waiters, of all sizes and varieties,

Imported Direct from